# THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLT.

The Opposing Factions of Tammany Hall on the Warpath.

Gleaming of the Council Fires in Irving Place Last Night.

A Quixotic Campaign by the Tuscaroras in Conclave.

Tammany Declares for Law and Order and Closes the Council Lodge to Avoid Disturbance.

The Great Wigwam Garrisoned by Seven Hundred Police.

The Young Democracy Hold a Meeting and Vanquish a Foe They Mever Met.

Speeches by Kiernan, Genet, Norton and Other Leaders of the Morrissey-O'Brien Clique.

### SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

A TAMMANY BOMBSHELL.

The following document was handed to a HERALD eporter yesterday on the steps of the City Hall:-

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society, held in the Council Cnamber of the Great Wigwam, thus 28th day of March, 1870, James B. Nicholson, Father of the Council, presiding, and the following sachems present—viz., Sachems Samuel B. Garvin, A. Oakey Hall, M. T. Brennan, E. B. Hart, Peter B. Bweeny, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., John J. Bradley, Charles G. Cornell, Isaac Bell and Joseph Dowling; absent, Sachems R. B. Connolly and George W. McLean—the following preamble and resolutions were, after mature deliberation, unanimously adopted:—

whereas a call for a meeting of the General Committee, to be held in Tammany Halt this evening, has been issued, awing for its ostensible purpose the consideration of measures of legislation relating to this city, but it has transpired that this movement has criginated with Mr. John Morrissey and his prominent associates, and has for its real object to sulf further foment the disturbances in the party, which they have commenced—and threats of personal violence are made against members of the Committee who release the model of the regular and orderly sciling in the terms of the commenced—and the substituting physical terror-standard of the party of the regular and orderly sciling is held the public usesse and the present that if such meeting is held the public usesse and the present that if such meeting is held the public usesse and the present that if such meeting is held the public usesse and the present that if such meeting is held the public usesse and the present that if such meeting is held the public usesses and the present of the council of the Society will be endangered; and whereas the Council of the Society will be endangered; and whereas the Council of the society will be endangered; and whereas the Council of the society will be endangered; and whereas the Council of the society of the city in General Committee, and a harmonious organization of the party; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the use of the hall for any meeting be with-

therefore, be it.

It is a solved. That the use of the hall for any meeting be withleid until the further action of the Council, and that a committee of five sachems, including the Father of the Council,
be appointed to take such action as will restore union and
harmony to the democracy of the city of New York and a
harmony to the democracy of the city of New York and a
horsoficiated General Committee of their the representatives,
In pursuace of the foregoing resolutions the following committee were appointed, viz.:—

Section E. B. HARP.

lowing committee were appointed, viz.:—

Sachem E. B. HART,
Sachem B. B. GARVIN,
Sachem M. T. BRENNAN,
Sachem NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.,
Sachem NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.,
Sachem SAMUEL B. GARVIN,
Sachem SAMUEL B. GARVIN,
Sachem SAMUEL B. GARVIN,
Sachem MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Sachem A. OAKEY HALL,
Sachem A. OAKEY HALL,
Sachem JOHN J. BILADLEY,
Sachem FEIER B. SWEENY,
Sachem FEIER B. SWEENY,
Sachem ISAAO BELL,
Sachem JAOEPH DOWLING,
Sachem JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Father of the Council.
Immediately upon perusing the above certificate
of a sachem council the reporter became belogged,

sachem council the reporter became belogged and turned to ask whence it came, but the indidropped into the reporter's hands shortly before noon, and savored of quick work. "When was this neeting held ?" was the first mental query. But the document itself said, "This 28th day of March." fore the great city's inhabitants had shaken the slumber from their eyelids.

Not at achem could be found for catechism, Sagamore Roome, of the City Hall, was first encountered; but George laughed and replied. "I know

The "Wiskinskie" was next interviewed, but he knew precisely what Roome knew and vouchsafed the same information.

When and where had these pipes of peace beer smoked? Perhaps it was after imbibing a draught of fire water to allay the effect of the storm of Sun-

"Fire water !" "Fire water !" ejaculated the reporter, and again he turned his footsteps "up town." Ruminations on the subject of "fire water" occupied his attention until he reached Fourteenth street; and here he paused to "interview" the great figure of St. Tammany perched in his lofty niche at the apex of Tammany Hall. Reflecting on the words still a prominent member of the "Bar Association" passed the reporter, and at once the thoughts of "fire water" and "Bar Association" commingled with a gentle flow.

"I have it," gasped the scribe, "Bar Association," associations of the bar; perhaps the barkeeper of the Weidon House, opposite Tammany Hall, may be able to unravel this mystery of the meeting. The reporter accordingly entered the hotel and

found the barkeeper wreathed in smiles, fresh from the hairdresser's hands.

BARKEEPER-What will you take?

REPORTER-I would like a little information. BARKEEPER-Information, eh? Well, we generally keep that bottled and corked and wired down. REPORTER-Well, pop us a little as 1 put on the nippers and corkscrew. Did you see any of the

sachems around Tammany Hall to-day? BARKEEPER-"Sack 'ems !" What's that? That sounds of riot. Don't know what you mean. REPORTER (handing signatures of the paper) -Well, did you see any of the gentlemen whose names are attached to this paper about Tammany

Hall to-day? BARKESPER-On, yes! Egad, I know it now! This morning, about nine o'clock, I saw a crowd of 'em

coming out of the east door, and I wondered what so many city magnates were doing together at such an early hour. District Attorney Garvin was gesturing with his cane as if he meant mischief: Maror Hail looked as if he had been writing a drama; Police Commissioner Brennan smiled from neck to heel; Chamberiain Sweeny had a new overcoat on. and seemed to have grown fat since his retirement. Oh, I know all those gentlemen; I have seen them

REPORTER. - Much obliged for what you saw. Meeting at nine o'clock, eh? Early oirds and no doubt they have caught the Morrissey worms and will be baiting hooks ere long with them for new General Committee fish.

## THE TUSCARGRAS IN COUNCIL.

Pursuant to notification sent by the chiefs of the Tuscaroras calling for an assemblage of the young braves of their tribe at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Irving Hall, the steps of this edifice, sacred to the devotees of Apollo and Terpsichore were covered at this hour with the hardy and undannied representatives of the young democracy. Arrayed in the unwarnke panoply of sleek siik hats, plack broadcloth and fine-flavored cigars, there they stood and chatted and smoked, while reinforcements to the number kept arriving. Gradually the crowd pegan to pour into the building, and, turning cellarward, dived into the nether depths and into

THE SUPPER ROOM. This is a capacious room and is well supplied !

with chairs and tables and a bar. The two latter appointments proved invaluably useful. Two active in white linen coats, dispensed them, and the young braves drank the "fire water" with pure aboriginal relish. Each one had a cigar, which answered for the calumet of peace. Three-quarters of an hour thus passed, with growing clinking of glasses, growing liveliness of talk and the atmosphere growing blue with smoke. In this time there was opportunity to take note of

THE POLITICAL CELEBRITIES PRESENT, of whom Hon. John Morrissey stood forth boldly the head and front. Hon. John Fox, another member of Congress, was next prominently conspicuous. Ranking next to these members of our national Legislature were members of our State Legislature, Senators Genet, Creamer and Norson and Assemblymen Kiernan, Irving Carey, Flanagan, Cavanagh, Mitchell, Bergen, Fields and M. C. Murphy. Following next in order were Judges Koch McCunn. Quinn, Fowler, Hogan, Shandley. Porter, Hartman. McQuade. Bixby and ex-Judge Douge. Our municipal Council was represented by Aldermen McKnight, Larry O'Brien. Cregier, Haughton, Miller, Long, Moore, Murray and Barker and Assistant Aldermen Hoffman and Riley and Supervisors Hayes and Fox. The Street Commissioner's office was represented by Street Commissioner McLean and Shepnerd Knapp; the Sheriff's office by Sheriff O'Brien and Deputy Sherin's O'Neill, Costelle McKnight, Riley, Hanion and Miller; the Coroners

Among the political high privates present the most conspicuous was Henry L. Clinton. There were fully four hundred in the room. The phrase young democracy is not at all misapplied to the crowd. Very FEW OLD MEN

in the prime of life and full of spirits—the spirits of the bar included and full of vim, and, as the subsequent proceedings showed, lacked no particle of ready and fierce declamation. At length Senator Genet mounted a chair and.

CALLING THE MEETING TO ORDER. moved the appointment as chairman of Senator Creamer. The motion was promptly seconded by a dozen voices and carried by a vociferous, unanimous amemative vote. As the Senator rose to assume direction of the meeting he was greeted with three rousing, lusty cheers, and at their termination there followed

A BRIEF SPEECH BY SENATOR CREAMER.

to which the assembled crowd, mounted on chairs and every sort of elevation that furnished an easy view of the speaker. Hstened with the most eager attention, intermingled with frequent interruptions of bolsterous and prolonged applause. After thanking them in due modern prefatorial style for the distinguished and highly appreciated honor of calling him to preside over their deliberations, he spoke of the meeting as giving great encouragement to their legislators at Albany in prosecuting the flerce battle in which they were engaged. Withing thirty days the Legislature might adjourn, and with it the last chance to recover the rights stolen from them for years past. He counselled no feeling of hostility to their enemies, but cool and and deliberate action and reliance for victory, to justice and the right. After he had concluded his speech, which he did amid a terrific tu-

OTHER OFFICERS OF THE MEETING were chosen, Messrs, Henry L. Clinton and Shepherd Knapp being, on motion of Sheriff O'Brien, appointed secretaries, and Assemblyman Flanagan Sergeant

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE MEETING of all present, except members of the Tammany General Committee and members of the press. A lively stampede from the room followed on the heels of this motion, after which followed CALLING OF THE ROLL

of all the members of the General Committee. The result was speedily announced showing the STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSING FACTIONS

Majority of Young Democracy...... 25 was of the most deafening and prolonged character.

This gentieman now made a speech, brief, pithy and pungent. After alluding to the Chesbire cheese democracy, ensconsed in which, he said, were to be the recreant members of Tammany Hail, he characterized the latter as perfectly understanding the arts and machinery or politics, and who never failed of tair promises and solid dollars He counselled moderation in their deliberations and acts, and then strongly animadverted upon those intent upon holding several offices at the same time. One particular person, he said, and he was a particularly large person, too, sought to embody in himself the profits and emoluments of several large offices, an announcement that brought down the house. He objected also to paironage filtering through the hands of Mayor Hall. He gave a rap at the Mulberry street

to paironage filtering through the hands of Mayor Hall. He gave a rap at the Mulberry street oligarchy, and then announced that, as they had not met in the spirit of faction or passion, they would not be assassins, but open, straightforward and manly, and united in strugring for the supremacy of true democratic principles, and obtain the justice and rights which were truly theirs. He was interrupted with frequent applause.

SENDING OUT SKIRMISHERS.

Senator NORYON moved that a committee of one be appointed from each ward to wait on Mr. Tweed and ask him for thesets of admission to the Tammany meeting, so that when the time for the latter meeting came they could go into the meeting without the interference of the strong body guard of the Mulberry street policemen, which had been detained to be in attendance at the meeting and in waiting outside. This motion was carried and the committee duly appointed. As soon as named the committee forthwith withdrew to carry out their instructions, and meanine there was an adjournment of half an hour.

NOTES TAKEN DURING THE RECESS.

Sheriff O'Brien was the coolest of the crowd. He was dreised with taste and neatness and in his manner showed neither bravado nor faintheartedness. George McLean bit the end of a blg cigar with more than his usual nervousness. Major Buck, president of the Andrew Jackson Club, moved in and out take a master of cremonies in a crow-ted ballroom.

Judge Hogan, shaking off the nearly atmosphere of the Tombs, made himself the animated centre of a cogen groups in turn. Aiderman Reilly, from "the ould dar." stroked his russet goatee and moved his mignty form through the crowd with a look of supreme satisfaction at the turn in affairs. Alderman Croker came in after undergoing a clean shave and surveyed the scene from the network seat of a cane bottomed chair. Alderman Larry O'Brien, brother of the Sneriff and every mich as handsome, a descendant of the renowned heroes of thioernian history, was a quiet out evidently deligited spectator of what was transpir

enough to cause him to be mistaken for that estimable judicial oilcer.

Frank Bixby was attired in the height and giory of fashion. He halls from the aromatic atmosphere of Fifth avenue, but is-not above mingling with the rough and ready democracy wasn occasion demands it. teorge Purser was on hand, with his beard trimmed, but wearing more of a baggard appearance than was usual to him in his flowery and froitesome youth. The handsome Counselior Tom Dunphy, of the Twenty-dirst ward, thought the meeting as piessant a performance as "Shoo-Fig," and stayed to the end. Tom McHale stroked his saffron mustache more during Larry Kiernan's speech, sim Everard, contractor, Twenty-first ward, reclined like a warrior taking his rest, with his beaver coat all around him. Jim Irving, Eighteenth ward, taked in a corner with Alderman Fong Miller, of the Tanreenth. Both being leaders in their respective

taiked in a corner with Aiderman Fong Miller, of the Tarreenth. Both being leaders in their respective wards the conversation was presumed to be of prospective significance. Tony Hartman, with sufficient adipose capacity to fill the presidency of the Fat Men's Society, went around cracking jokes, to the deligant of all his acquantiances.

Judge McCunn passed the time in light and picasant conversation with several other legal lights, and had the cest of commendation for the honest character of John Fox. The absence of Dick Connolly, chairman of the General Committee of the Twenty-first of John Fox. The absence of Dick Connons, Cam-man of the General Committee of the Twenty-first ward, was commented on by "the boys" as a carl-ons accident. There were many other folks known in the society of their individual wards as leaders of opinion who passed in and out during the evening, and made their geatle presence felt by the flavor of

and made their geatle presence felt by the flavor of their mighty cirars.

MR. KIERNAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. KIERNAN was then called upon to address the meeting. He was loudly cheered, and after silence was restored ne said—Mr. Chairman and representatives of the true and honest democracy of the city of New York—(cheers)—I was a humble participant in the scenes which resulted in the disgrace and humiliation of the democrats on last luesday in the State Assembly, and I tood my associates there at that time that the representatives of that body in the State Assembly would not be satisfied with the verdict which was then given, but that the State Assembly, and I toid my associates there at tast time that the first me th

possed to you. The state of New York—he representatives of the tree and many virtue which is left in that party—he stand by them in this trying emergency to our great and revered organization. Or disaffectives, and not of democratic principles for the purpose of sowing the seeds of dissension, but we enter that steeple with strong and determined resolution that the rights of the people of the purpose of sowing the seeds of dissension, but we enter that steeple with strong and determined resolution that the rights of the people of the purpose of sowing the seeds of dissension, but we enter that temple not for the purpose of creating kind of the purpose of creating the form of the purpose of creating the form of the purpose of creating kind of the purpose of the pur

to class my old and respec of friend. Thomas C. Fields. (Applause.) For the rest von must look to your own concerns here at nome and see that nothing is lost through your own maction. (Applause.) Breech of thomas c, firings.

Mr. Thomas C. Firings (Assemblyman) was the nett speaker. He said:—I can make ton no speeca tonight. I have just left a bed where I have been confined within the last lorty-eight hours by a severe cold and sore throat. Could I speak to you for any length of time I should say to you that my exertions in the Legislature and out of it will be exercised in the future, at they have been in the past, to produce harmony in the democratic party. I have been in a position where I could closely examine the two arinles as they slood face to face. I have discussed with each party and I have seen the labors of each, and I am satisfied that so far as a difference of principle is concerned it is very

duce harmony in the democratic party. I have been in a position where I toud closely examine the two aranies as they stood face to face. I have discussed with each party and I have seen the labors of each, and I am satisfied that so far as a difference or principle is concerned it is very slight indeed. I differ, I know, with many distinguised genitemen who are here present. For I believe that when a creat party is organized, to os successful, it must truly govern by principles. I believe, too, that all principles should be general in their application. Therefore, if I stand singly and alone in the Legislature of this State, I shall be in favor of that law that wipes out the republican commissions—(cheers—in this city. I shall favor no law, no charter or any series of laws which calculates upon saving one or two special tavorite commissions—(cheers)—and strike out all others. I be leve that all the commissions where an improper legislation of the rests learn party, and my experience is that a diseased person cannot produce a nearby child, and on the same principle I say that a diseased Legislature has no power to produce neathy laws. Therefore every comm sation should be wiped out, and sa far hs my action is concerned that will be my object. In the doting of this I shall be assated by the great body of the people of New York. (Cheers.) Having stated thus. I desire to say to yon, because we are all democrats, that passion sometimes induces us to be severe; excitement kindles the brain, and the brain in excitement provokes choughts, which thoughts, when put into words, are sometimes disagreeable, and very disagreeable afterwards. I think that if discrimination and jadgment is exercised we can be united in an etcletion and commission of the legislature the emocraty of the democraty of the service of the service of the service of the commission of the legislature the emocratic to an extent that is geopardized but the democratic to an extent that is geopardized by various concessions, to secure unity? Those bills we

ties we have rolled up here year after year—the State could not have usen carried, or a democratic Governor could not be elected. (Applause.) We could not maintain a majority in the Senate nor in the Assembly, let they leave New York city to-day to work and carry elections, and then these members seek to slay us by fastening republican commissions on us. This will be done no more. (Cheers.) The condemnation pronounced on their action is such, that I venture to say that no democrat inside the city of New York, no democrat from any district outside, will dare show his head in the Assembly and claim to be a democrate, and yet vote against the democratic measures designed to overthrow and destroy these republican commissions. (Cheers.) New York city is more important to the democratic Assembly is to be elected; if a democratic Assembly is to be elected; if a democratic Governor is to be elected mext fall; if, two years from next fall, we are to clect a democratic President or the United States, and if our party is to maintain its ascendancy in the future, it will be owing to the action of the democrats or this great and noble city now. (Appliause.) There is no other soil so rich and fertile and which yields such a product as the city of New York. (Loud cheers.) There is no other soil so rich and fertile and which yields such a product as the city of New York. (Renewed cheers.) Now, gentlemen, one thing is certain—that the democracy of New York are true to their principles. They believe in supporting those who uphold democratic principles. (Renewed cheerns.) Congress has manugurated a series of acts usualong the rights of the State. That State when it was republican (the State of New York) gaseed laws depriving the open serving to the people are the source of power and that the people will sustain them. (Cheers.) Most nobly have they been seconded. Of one thing rest assured—that at all times, under all circumstances, come prosperity or adversity, come well or well as the city of New York will never surrender the pri

plause.)

SENATOR GENET FUTS IN AN APPEARANCE.

Senator GENET then took the stand. He said:—
I move you now, Mr. Chairman, as it is near eight o'clock and it is time that the doors of Tammany that they will not be open; but in justice that they will not be open; but in justice to ourseives, I move that we organize commencing with the First ward, and march, two and two, to Tammany Hall, and demand admission. (Applause.) If we are refused we can only return to this body and pass such resolutions as may meet the emergency.

If we are relused we can only return to this body and pass such resolutions as may meet the emergency.

WHAT THE SHERIFF HAD TO SAY AT THIS POINT.
Sheriff O'BRIEN.—YOS, and I move that the reporters of the newspapers precede us in a body, to show that we are respectable citizens and anxious to carry out and obey law and order. (Cheers.)

THE GRAND SACHEM PULLS THE WOOL OVER THE EXES OF THE YOUNG BRAYES.

SERATOR CREAMED—I have to state that a committee waited on Mr. I weed a couple of days since for the purpose of calling a meeting of the Tammany Hall Ing of a special meeting to highl, Mr. Tweed stated that he was perfectly willing to call a meeting, and would go there himself to explain his position, which is a very doubtful one at the present time. (Loud cheers.) He stated vesterday, moreover, that he would go their to-night, but instead of that he sent Superintendent Kennedy and his police. (Cheers and groans for Kennedy and the M. P.'s.) There is a call also in the Herald of this morning, seat there by his direction. The committee have waited on the officers commanding the police who have charge in Fourteeath street this evening and requested admission, and were refused on the ground that they had orders from Headquarters.

PETER MITCHELL (Assemblyman)—Was that call signed by Mr. I weed and two secretaries?

Sonator CREAMER—Yes, and Mr. Tweed told me he authorized Tammany Hall to issue the call.

PETER—NOT PETER B. BUT MITCHELL FUTS ANOTHER MITCHELL—I would ask if there is one of the

Sonator Creamer—1es, and Mr. Tweed told me re authorized Tammany Hall to issue the call.

PETER—NOT PSTER B, BOT MITCHELL FUTS ANOTHER QUESTION.

Mr. MITCHELL—I Would BSK if there is one of the sentetaries present here to-night? (Cites of "There is.") ANOTHER QUESTION BY THE GREAT FETER.

Mr. MITCHELL—IS Mr. Houghtaing in the room? GRAND SACHEM JOHN A. KENNEDY.

A VOICE—Mr. Chairman, are we to understand that Superintendent Kennedy is the Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall now? (Laughter and cheers.)

CHAIRMAN—They recognize no other to night. (Renewed laughter and casers.)

ANOTHER VOICE—They have gone to look for him.

A DEPUTY SHEAHEF GIVES TONGUE.

Mr. BERNARD REILLY—I would suggest that the only thing we should do to-night is to have this room cleared of all but members perform any business we see it. and then go in a body to Tammany to see if we will be admitted. If we are not, then let it go lorts to the whole country that the General Committee of Tammany was relused admission through the tyrant and republican, John A. Kennedy—cheers and a grown for Kennedy—and let us see what the vedict of the people will be.

SECRETARY HOUGHTALING MAKES A STATEMENT.

Mr. Houghtainny, secretary of the regular Tammany Hall Gen-ral Committee, here eutered and cacers.

CHAIRMAN (after consultation with ar. Houghtaing)—Mr. Houghtainny, secretary of the regular Tammany Hall Gen-ral Committee, here eutered and cacers.

CHAIRMAN (after consultation with ar. Houghtainny,—Mr. Houghtainny states that in accordance with the directions of Mr. Tweed he and his brother secretary wrote chat call and had it published in the usual way.

JUDGE HOGAN—As one of the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Tweed, in company with Mr. Michael C. Murphy and dustice Cox. on Friday last, at Albany, I have to state that we presented a communication from a majority of the General committee of the state that we presented a communication from a majority of the General committee of the state that we presented a communication from a majority of the General commit

Albany, I have to state that we presented a communeation from a majority of the General committee of I faminany Hall requesting that a meeting be neid to hight that we might express our selves as to what measures were necessary in reference to what was then pending before the Legislatore of this State. Mr. Tweed, upon reading the cail, stated to the committee that he was in favor of calling the General Committee together at any time and, aithough a majority of the General Committee had signed the cail, only twenty-five members were necessary to cail a special meeting; but that if any gentleman of the committee had desired the committee to meet without having it signed by the requisite number, he, as chairman of the committee was willing and ready to do it. He then and there promised that on Monday evening, at nail-past seven o'clock, the General Committee of Tammany Hall would be conditioned we read in the papers that the Tammany Hall General Committee would meet this evening, and in compliance with that is a member of that committee, which to Tammany Hall to get admission. I there met the captain of the Eiguteenth precinct—Cablain Cameron—who intorned me that he nad orders from Mr. Superintendent Kennedy to protect the inside of Tammany Hall, and that he deflexed there won doe no meeting of the Tammany Hall and that he offeneral Committee this evening, it also stated that Captain Walling, it superior, he was tound under the orders of Inspector Walling, I wated on Inspector Walling, and he mformed me had charge of the outside of Tammany Hall, and that he was to protect the building and prevent a breach of the peace. I told him that, as a magistrate, itel it was my duty to do the same, and that I was there to prevent a oreach of the peace and protect, at all hazards, the buildings, which, I believe, I am part owes an Cheers, Mr. Walling said there could be no meeting tiere that evening; that in. Kennedy, minsell and Cheers, Mr. Walling said there could be no meeting tiere that evening to make my decided by the f selves as to what measures were necessary in refer

roiled up handsome majorities to overithe radical rule, we should stand firm to our principles, (Cheera.)

Semator Creamer explains his position. Senator Creamer again arose and said:—Gentlemen, I am desirous of taking this opportunity of explaining my position in connection with the democratic party. Last fail I had the monor of an election to the Senate by the people of the Sixin Senatorial district of the city of New York. I consented to be a candidate at that time, after the assurances of my friends that the democratic party woll make one more determined effort to get control of the government of the city and to repeat the laws that have oppressed us ever since the enactment of the Metropolitan Police bill in 1857. I believe it was my duty in Albany at all times to support that political action. I thought it was part of the democratic creed from the chairman down to the numblest member. I believe it was the ruling motive, and that which prompted us in all our light and in all our successes, to get the power of the government of the city for ourselves. I had cause to lear thus the more if the action of Tammany Hall sachems gave the power to one of these city commissions and supplanted the democracy of tais county. I believed it to be my duty while in Albany to stand up for democratic measures at all considerations and supplanted the democracy of tais county. I believed to be advery desire to have that

reform which would gratify our people. After the glorious victory of 1806, for the first time in sevenien years not only for this city and State, but also tor the entire country—for I may add here to-night that there is not a democrate throughout the length and breadth of the land that is not interested in to-night's proceedings—we were led to believe that this city was the Gibratar of democracy. During the hours of our bitterest experience, we were inspired by hope from here. Knowing well that we held the power here, we knew that there was a chance of a republican form of government under democratic rule. The democrats have been as much suit prised and annoyed, particularly those of our own city were. I therefore must look at this question as a member of the general State in the city of New York. I therefore regarded the actitement of this question as involving great responsibility, figuas led me to direct my oourse, and to be governed by no other motive than a desire to restore to the people of this city the rights they have been so long deprived of. All claims of friends dependant upon next November election were unored. I opposed, therefore, any policy that would inaugurate a political campaign for next year. I believe I can safely speak for my associates, Norton and Genet. Who are by my side, that we were then and are now banded against this democratic republican ring who seem to control our city at the present time. From time to time they have refused to the people who have honored them so much their nones rights. They showed by their action last Tuesday and by their action to-night that they are opposed to giving back to the people of this city any control in the government of their own local affairs. Thirty days more will singse and this Legislature will adjourn. If the police are to rule as before, it is certainly safe to say that a democratic majority in this city next fail is impossible. They seem to have a desire to rule or rule. The resolutions to the filled are time were solutions to see the fille

Resolved. That on behalf of the democracy of this city we respectfully, but firmly, demand that the Legislature now as sembled at Albany, and controlled by a majority of members professing to entertain the principles of the democratic party immediately proceed to repeal or modify those despote and obnozious laws imposed daring years of republican control, and restore to the people the rights of self-government.

Resolved, That to this sound and just policy the democratic party of the whole State has been solcomity committed by resolutions and self-control and any refusal or neglect to redeem these piedges cannot fail to respect the confidence of our voters in the bonor and justice of the democracy of the State, and seriously of the state of the democracy of the State, and seriously of the seriously democracy of the state, and seriously out the seriously imperil its continued accordancy and

eannot fail to impair the confidence of our voters in the honor and justice of the democracy of the State, and seriously and disastrously imperil its continued ascendancy and power.

Resolved, That the cristing Excise law, and the acts creating the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, its Metropolitan Fire Department, Metropolitan Board of Health, the Department for the Survey and inspection of Buildings, the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and the act creating the satisting Board of Supervisors, are legislative measures autiversive of the principles and doctrines of the democratic party, and we deeply regret that nearly three months of the season of the Legislature have transpired without the adoption of a solitary act vindicating the rights or securing the interests of the Empire City.

Resolved, That in the Opinion of this committee a clause abould be inserted in any law regulating the government of the city and county of New York profibility any person from boiling more than one salaried office.

Resolved, That a provision be made by law for the election of Police Commissioners by the people, and that the first election for such officers be held on the third Tuesday of Nay, 1876.

Resolved, That is equally the interest and duty of the Resolved, That a provision be made by law for the election by every an expand that the plantain the purity of the elective franches by the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners, and that the election of such important officers by the people, under a system that secured the representation of the party in the minority in every election district, would eminently contribute to arrest such franchs, no matter by what party perpetrated, while it would be extending to the minority of the State.

Resolved, That the banks of this committee be extended to the Senators and Members of Assembly from the scity and other districts of the State and franch by their votes and influence the several bills repeating oppressive and nature of the State.

Resolved, Chat the banks of this commi

to the demogratic members of the Senate and Assembly and to the State Central Committee.

The resolutions were received with applause and carried with acclamation.

A FORMAL DEMAND FOR POSSESSION OF THE WIGWAM.

AIr. KIERNAN—I move that the present majority of the General Committee of Tammany Hall organize themselves into a procession, headed by our chairman, and that he, in the name of the majority, demand an entrance to the hair, and that if refused we go to our respective nomes. (Cheers.)

The motion was seconded by several present, and the chairman was about to not if the reserver, also

we go to our respective nomes. (Cosers.)
The motion was seconded by several present, and the chairman was about to put it the insetting when Mr. Kier An said his object in making the motion was that the chairman should make a formal demand in the name of the majority of the General Committee of Taximany Hall. If that demand were refused, then it was to be inferred that the majority of the Tammany Hall General Committee was refused admittance to its own hall. (Applause.) He therefore suggested that a formal demand should be made. An Address of the Taximan Popular to Be regreated. An Address of the Committee to Be regreated. An Address of the Committee to Be regreated. An Address of the Committee of the city and county of New York. He made the motion for the reason that if the majority of the Taximany Hall General Committee were refused admittance into the half the people should know it. (Applause.)

Mr. Kiernan—I desire to modify the motion I have already made and substitute a motion to the effect that the chairman of this meeting the respective to

Mr. KIRKNAN—I desire to modify the motion I have already made and substitute a motion to the effect that the chairman of this meeting be instructed by the committee to make application in the name of the majority of the Tannmany Hell General Commit-tee for admission, and that in the meanting the dethe majority of the fainmany Hai General Commit-tee for admission, and that in the meantime the de-legates remain in convention here until the chair-man returns with such decision as the officers in charge may have to give. (Applause.) Senator Caeamer—We have already done so. I will state for the information of the meeting that I have waited at our bail requesting admission, but was refused.

will state for the information of the meeting that I have waited at our bail requesting admission, but was refused.

Mr. Kiernan—But you have not done so in pursuance of a formak-resolution passed by this body. We propose now to make the application formal—to make it in the name of the majority of the General Committee of Taiamany Hall. (Cheers.)

ANOTHER APPLICATION AND ONCE MOBE REFUSED.

The resolution was passed amid enthusiastic cheers, and senator Creamer immediately left the meeting alone and proceeded to make the formal application. At this stage a great deal of excitement was displayed outside. Senator Creamer proceeded to the entrance of Tammany Hall and requested admission on behalf of the majority of the General Committee of Tammany Hall. He was refused, and at once retraced his steps to frying Hall.

Mr. Clinton requested that members not required to form the body selected to proceed to the wigwam to make the formal demand for admission should remain in the room. Notwithstanding this request, however, large numbers retired to smite. The Report of the Committee Discharge to Make a formal demand for The Surrender of the Wigwam.

After about twenty minutes absence on the part of the committee chosen in pursuance of Mr. Kiernan's proposition to repair to the wigwam, and in

After about twenty minutes' absence on the part of the committee chosen in pursuance of Mr. Kiernan's proposition to repair to the wigwam, and in the name of the General Committee to demand the right of assembling therein, the chairman of such committee reported to the meeting

SENATOR CREAMER'S REPORT.

Order being called and silence restored, Senator CREAMER addressed the meeting. He said'—in obedience to your instructions I went to the entrance of the nail wherein the Tammany General Committee meetings are held and there met Inspector Walling and requested from him to inform me by what authority the members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall were prevented from assembling in their proper and legitimate place of inceting. The Grand Sachem William M. Tweed, which were to prevent any persons from entering the hall without his permission, and he had been compelled to order his men to refuse all admission to any person attempting to enter. That, gentlemen, is the report of your chairman.

MOTION TO ADJOCEN.

tiemen, is the report of your enairman.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Assemblyman KERNAN again mounted a chair and moved that the meeting do now adjourn.

Assemblyman Perra Mirchett.—I beg the gentleman to withdraw his motion for the purpose that's motion be made to the chairman that he be required to prepare an address to the citizens of New York setting forth the facis that have taken place to-night here among us.
Mr. KIERNAN—That is premature.

Senator CREAMER-A motion to adjourn is always

Senator CREAMER—A motion to adjourn is always in order.

Colonel MURPHY proposed an amendment to the effect that the meeting now adjourn, subject to a call of the chair for a subsequent meeting if deemed necessary.

call of the chair for a subsequent meeting if deemed necessary.

Mr. CLINTON asked that the resolution be withdrawn temporarily for the purpose of receiving a resolution now to be submitted.

Mr. KIERNAN—I thought the chairman had submitted all the resolutions that were necessary.

Mr. CLINTON—The proposed resolution is in reference to the action taken by our opponents.

Mr. KIERNAN—I withdraw the resolution to adjourn on condition that it be renewed at the proper time.

GEORGS H. PURSER'S SPEECH AND RESOLUTION.

Mr. GEORGE H. PURSER theb came forward, and

baving adjusted his spectacles and cleared his votes said:—Gentiemen, for the first time in the history of Tammany Hall since my earliest recollection list doors have been closed against the constitutional majority of the representatives of the people. And this has been done under the pretence avowed and declared that we are wild, reckless and disorderly, and wilfully designing to do wrong within toat ancient temple of liberty—the wigwam. We, however, have utterly disproved the charge by the quiet and peaceable and democratic resolutions which have been read here and adopted. I cannot betieve that the spirit of manhood which actuates this great assembly will submit in silence to this gross act of wrong and oppression. I therefore submit for adoption the following:—

Resolved, That he prasse Resolutions.

Resolved, The the demonstrative in silence to this gross act of wrong and oppression. I therefore submit for adoption the following:—

Resolved, That the observationally ensured by its chairman as arbitrary and consultationally convented by its chairman as arbitrary and consultationally convented by its chairman as arbitrary and consultationally convented by its chairman as arbitrary and creations and suppressing the expression of the democracy of the Six and suppressing the expression free institutions, equal rights and payor of self-government, free institutions, equal rights and payor of self-governm

meeting thereupon made a general move out of the hall.

THE CLEARING OUT.

On the street there was no demonstration on the part of the crowd. One or two cheers for Creamer, Morrissey, Genet, Norton and O'Brien were given, and the braves, who have taken up the hatchet and entered on the warpath against the old braves of the wigwam, departed.

The young democracy cleared out from Irving Hall as rapidly as a congregation of hungry Christians leaving church for dineer. They disappeared in a twinkling, and two minutes after the last gallans Tuscorora emerged from the portals of the hall the doors were closed, the police wandered off carelessly, and all was silence and darkness where light and life prevailed but a brief moment before. And thus ended the great powwow of the young braves of the tribe of the Tuscaroras who have taken up the hatchet and emered upon the warpath against the braves, sachems and medicine men of the Tammany wigwam.

press Disturbances.

The impending conflict between the two wings of the democracy was the all-absorbing theme dilated upon by the hosts of large and small fry politicians who thronged the Central Police Office from ten A.

who thronged the Central Police Office from ten A.

M. to five P. M. There were earnest conferences in
the halls and concern leit as to the proposed action of the police authorities.
The Commissioners, in answer to inquiries on the
subject, scouted the idea of a riot as preposterous,
and declared it unnecessary to take any special precautions to preserve the peace. But they gave the
information in such a manner that many left satisned that their sense of security was assumed, and so
it proved. Several times during the day
superintendent Kennedy was called to the
private rooms of the Commissioners for consultation, and it was evident to persons about the
structure that weighty matters were being discussed.

CAPTAINS OF PERCINCIS SEMMONED.

During the morning all the captains of precinct
south of Canal street were summoned to the Superintendent's rooms to secure the keys to the fire
alarm boxes provided by the Fire Commissioners.
Some imaginative speciator of the transfet
of keys jumped to the conclusion that
the issue of keys had some relation to the wigwam
of the sachems, and later in the day the story floated
about down town that Superintendent Kennedy had
lasued keys to one thousand policemen, who were
to be secretly admitted to the Hall in citizent
cothes. Other rumors equally assured and based
upon no more substantial material were put in circulation and gave zest to the excitement.

The result of Kennedy's conference with the Commissioners was the promitigation of the following:—
OFFICIAL SETRECTIONS TO INSPECTION WALLING

POLICE, 250 MULLING The Commissioner of the Tammany Hall protected from a threatened invasion by a large
body of lawless persons on the occasion of a meeting of the
"Democratic Republican Leurant Committee" on the svening of this day.

I have, therefore, ordered a force of 650 officers and men to
report to you at said hall previous to half-gast six o'clock this
evening, when you will take commissioner of the ments
as they arrive on the ground of the several detachment

preserve the public peace.

The annexed list will show the number ordered to report to you from each precinct.
Captain Petty, of Fifth; Jourdan, of Sixth; Washburn, of Ninth; Waish, of Foorteenth, and McDonnell, of Twenty-eignts, will report to you at six P. M. for say duty you may deem proper to assign them.
Captale Cameron, of the Eighteenth, will be in possession of the premises at two o'clock P. M. You will allow him to keep charge of the force comployed inside of the building and afford such additional force as he may need.
You will act in protecting the premises in conformity to the wishes of the Grand Sachem of the society.
JOHN A. KINNEDY, Superintendent.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE DETAIL OF THE FORCE.
A Inil piatoon, with one sergeant and a roundsman, from each of the following precincts:—First, Second, Third, Foorth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Teath, Eleventh, Twenty, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Ninteenth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-minth, and a full section each with one sergeant, from the following precincts:—Nineteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-first.

The sergeants and men were selected by the captains from the best material of their commons.

The sergeants and men were selected by the cap-tains from the best material of their commands, tails who could not be relied upon in an emergency, it will be seen by the closing paragraph of the Superintendent's instructions to his inspector that the entire force was virtually under the command of William M. Tweed, whose every order was obeyed implicitly.

### WHO COMPOSE THE JACK MURRISSEY DEMOCRACY AND WHAT THEY ARE WORKING FOR. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The fight at present raging between the "Young Democracy" and the Tammany chiefs is, no doubt the source of some grim amusement to republicans, but to the general body of intelligent democrats in this city it can only be nauseating and disgusting. Is it not sickening to hear such ichlows as Jimmy O'Brien. Jack Morrissey, Harry Genet, Mike Norton. John Pox and Coroner Flynn prate about municipal reform and the purity of the ballot when being themselves foisted on the community by the power they wield over those vite and desperate characters and through them, by polluting the franchise, over the ballot box in their respective districts? A class whose claim to power consist in, with the solitary exception of Creamer, their having their brains under the upper part of their coat sleeves and in that gorinta-like ferocity which they so instinctively displayed the other day at Albany by threatening personal violence on those members who had the courage to oppose their schemes. Imagine, if you can, municipal reform and purity of the ballot under Jackson's crowner and Real's protector, assisted by his hyemas of deputies. What security people could enjoy under such rule is hardly even conceivable; why his Majesty of Danomey would be preferable; why his Majesty of Danomey would be preferable to such Kings. They accuse the "old chiefs" of growing immensely weathy on the plunder of the city. This is, to a great extent, probably true, but is it only now they found it out, and if so will they do better or as well? Why, if some of those parties who directioned as any of the rumber who has any reputation at alt, will, before he has served the party nalf as long as any of the "or did chiefs," not only rival them in weath but even Crosus himself will stand a chance of being outshone, naced, a much greater chance than will the Greenan orator whose name has but to the general body of intelligent democrats in a chance of being outshone, indeed, a much greater chance than will the Grecian orator whose name has been conferred on this young man by the dilletanti of Mackerelville. GUGA.

## RALLY OF WORKINGHEY.

Grand Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute-Denunciation of the Prison Contract Sys-

A large mass meeting of the workingmen of the city, composed principally of the Knights of St. Crispin, was held last evening at Cooper Institute Crispin, was held last evening at Cooper Institute to take action upon the present prison contract system. A great number of the various trades unions of the city were represented by delegations with transparencies and the inveliest entiusiasm prevailed. Mr. Thomas Foucer, of Lodge No. 108, O. S. C. was elected president of the meeting and upon taking the chair briefly stated the copiets of the gathering, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the workingmen of this State, in convention assembled recently, framed certain laws intended to ameliorate the condition of all classes of labor, and presented the asset to the Legislature for omedication; and whereas the bills in question should be pixed upon their final passes without delay would seem to laws been made only to the troken; and the production of the members of that body that the protection of the members of that body that the protection of the members of that only to the troken; and delay would earn to laws been made only to the troken; and of convict them? It is measure which, if passed, will be the of convict them? It is measure which, if passed, will be contracted for members of sectory, but more especially the large number of members of sectory, but more especially the large long. Resolved, That the present system of contracts for prison

benefit all clauses of society, but more especially the large number of men known as the Knights of St. Crispin; therefore,
Resolved, That the present system of contracts for prison labor to injurious to us as workingmen and subversive of our best interests as citizens. We demand that the same shall be at once and forever abrovated by the passage of the bill now under consideration in the Senate, as passed by the Assembly to its entirely.
Resolved, That we as workingmen will use our best endeavors to defeat any candidate for other who shall hereafter be placed in nomination by any of the existing political factions, who shall so far forget our just demand that the anoresald bill be passed.
Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare a record or the names of the members of the Senate who shall vote for or against the bill, and have a list of the same printed and posted conspicuously in every workshop and other places where workingmen resort throughout the city and State, that workingmen may know how to treat them, as friends or foes, when they again present themselves at candidates for our contrages.

Adurtsees were made oy Messers, Neison W. Young, Bradsnaw, Michael C. Marphy and other gentlemen in apposition to the prison contract system, after which the meeting adjourned.